

CRIMINAL

U.S. DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS FILED
JUN 24 2008
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT By <i>[Signature]</i> Deputy

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION

CYNDI KING

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Plaintiff,

VS.

NO. 3-08-CV-0798-M

U.S. HEALTH GROUP

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Defendant.

MEMORANDUM ORDER

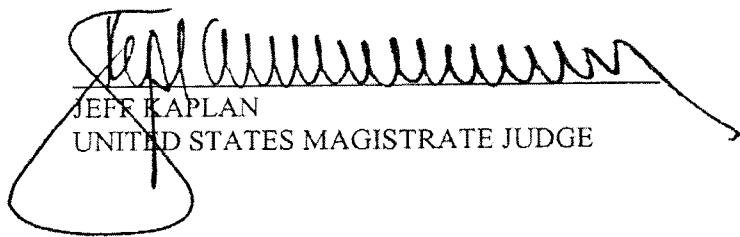
Plaintiff Cyndi King has filed a motion for appointment of counsel in this sex discrimination and retaliation case brought under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e, *et seq.* There is no automatic right to the appointment of counsel in an employment discrimination suit. *Caston v. Sears, Roebuck & Co.*, 556 F.2d 1305, 1309 (5th Cir. 1977). Rather, the decision is left to the sound discretion of the trial court. The court must consider: (1) the merits of the claim; (2) efforts taken to obtain a lawyer; and (3) the financial ability of plaintiff to retain counsel. *See Gonzales v. Carlin*, 907 F.2d 573, 580 (5th Cir. 1990); *Caston*, 556 F.2d at 1309. No single factor is conclusive. *Gonzales*, 907 F.2d at 580.

Prior to filing suit, plaintiff filed a claim of discrimination with the EEOC. The agency investigated the charge and was "unable to conclude that the information obtained establishes violations of the statutes." (Plf Compl., Atch.). Such a determination is "highly probative" in deciding whether to appoint counsel in a subsequent judicial proceeding. *See Gonzales*, 907 F.2d at 580; *Caston*, 556 F.2d at 1309. Although plaintiff lacks the financial resources to hire a lawyer, that factor alone does not warrant the appointment of counsel.

For these reasons, plaintiff's motion for appointment of counsel [Doc. #3] is denied without prejudice. Plaintiff may reurge her motion if this case survives dismissal after dispositive motions are decided.

SO ORDERED.

DATED: June 24, 2008.



JEFF KAPLAN
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE